

Description**Technical Field**

5 This invention relates to a modified conjugated diene polymer obtained by highly modifying by a specific compound a conjugated diene polymer prepared by polymerization using a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing catalyst, a process for producing the modified conjugated diene polymer, and a rubber composition comprising the modified conjugated diene polymer.

Background Art

High-cis polybutadiene produced by polymerization using a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing catalyst is generally a straight-chain polymer having only few branched chains, and has good abrasion resistance and fatigue resistance as compared with conventional high-cis polybutadiene produced by polymerization using a catalyst containing Co, Ni or Ti as the principal ingredient. However, in recent years, there is an increasing demand for vehicle tires having a higher abrasion resistance and a high rebound resilience for reducing the fuel consumption.

15 Catalysts containing a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound have been proposed which include, for example, a catalyst composition comprising (i) a reaction product of a carboxylic acid salt of a lanthanoid rare earth element such as neodymium with a Lewis base such as acetylacetone, (ii) a organoaluminum halide compound compound such as diethylaluminum chloride and (iii) an organoaluminum compound such as triethylaluminum (Japanese Examined Patent Publication H1-16244), a catalyst composition comprising the above three ingredients (i), (ii) and (iii) and further a organoaluminum hydride compound such as diisobutylaluminum hydride (Japanese Examined Patent Publication H1-55287). However, rubbers having satisfactory processability, tensile properties and rebound resilience cannot be obtained with these catalysts containing a lanthanoid rare earth element compound. Of these properties, 20 an improvement of rebound resilience and tensile properties is eagerly desired.

25 It is known that an active group-terminated living copolymer prepared by polymerization using an alkali metal-containing catalyst such as an organolithium catalyst is coupled with a polyfunctional compound such as tin tetrachloride or silicon tetrachloride to improve the cold flow property and rebound resilience of the copolymer, and that the terminal group of the copolymer is modified with a specific polar compound to improve the rebound resilience and other cured properties. As examples of the polar compound used for the modification, there can be mentioned aromatic ketone compounds such as 4,4'-bis(diethylamino)benzophenone (hereinafter abbreviated to "EAB") (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication S58-162604), and linear and cyclic compounds having a -C(=M)-N< bond (wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom) such as N,N,N',N'-tetramethylthiourea and N-methyl-ε-caprolactam (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication S60-137913).

30 35 It also is known that a living polymer is prepared by polymerization using a catalyst comprising a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound, and the living polymer is modified at the terminal or is subjected to a coupling modification. However, where the coupling modification is effected by a polyfunctional compound, the modified polymer is not satisfactory in abrasion resistance. Only a few proposals have been made for the terminal modification of the living polymer. As examples of a modifier used for the terminal coupling modification, there can be mentioned tetra-40 halomethane (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication S60-40109), an alkyltin halide or alkylgermanium halide compound (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication S63-178102), carboxylic acid compounds (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication H5-59103), and ester compounds (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication H5-59406). As examples of the terminal modifier used for the terminal modification, there are known only a few terminal modifiers, which include active halide compounds such as 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine and benzoyl chloride (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication S63-305101), and other active compounds such as ketene, isocyanate, carbodiimide, ethylene imine, epoxy and thiiirane (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication S63-297403).

45 50 The terminal modifiers for the living polymer prepared by polymerization using an alkali metal catalyst are described in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication S62-149708, ibid. S62-156104, ibid. S62-161844, ibid. S63-3041 and ibid. S62-22852, which are cited as prior art in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication 4-142308, ibid. H4-154819, ibid. H5-51405 and ibid. H5-163310, but there are no working examples in these patent publications wherein these terminal modifiers are described specifically and in detail.

Disclosure of Invention

55 In view of the foregoing, the inventors made extensive researches for the modification of a living polymer prepared by polymerization using a neodymium metal-containing catalyst, with an aminobenzophenone compound such as EAB, and obtained the following findings (1), (2), (3) and (4), based on which the present invention has been completed.

(1) Living polymers prepared by polymerization using conventional catalysts have a poor activity, and are reacted only to a slight extent with the specified modifier, and the degree of terminal termination is at most several tens % or less.

(2) Where a special catalyst prepared by reacting the catalyst ingredients in the specific order is used for polymerization, the resulting conjugated diene polymer can be modified at a high degree of terminal modification.

(3) The thus-terminal-modified conjugated diene polymer exhibits high rebound resilience and abrasion resistance.

(4) This terminal-modified conjugated diene polymer further exhibits highly improved mechanical strength, low temperature characteristics, and processability of extrusion.

10 In one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a modified conjugated diene polymer obtained by modifying a conjugated diene polymer prepared by polymerization using a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound as a catalyst in an organic solvent, with at least one modifying compound selected from N-substituted N-substituted aminoketones, N-substituted aminothioketones, aminoaldehydes, N-substituted aminothioaldehydes and compounds having a C(=M)-N< bond in the molecules wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom; said modified conjugated diene polymer exhibiting a molecular weight distribution such that the molecular weight distribution curve is monomodal and the ratio of weight average molecular weight (Mw)/number average molecular weight (Mn) is in the range of 1.3 to 5; the weight average molecular weight (Mw) being in the range of 100,000 to 1,000,000, and the degree of terminal modification being at least 50%.

15 In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for producing a modified conjugated diene polymer (hereinafter referred to as "first producing process") which exhibits a molecular weight distribution such that the molecular weight distribution curve is monomodal and the ratio of weight average molecular weight (Mw)/number average molecular weight (Mn) is in the range of 1.3 to 5, and which has a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 100,000 to 1,000,000 and a degree of terminal modification of at least 50%; characterized by the steps of:

20 25 (1) polymerizing a conjugated diene monomer by using a catalyst comprising (i) a reaction product produced by a process wherein a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with a organoaluminum hydride compound and then the thus-obtained product is reacted with a Lewis base, and (ii) a halogen-containing compound, to obtain a living conjugated diene polymer, and then
 30 (2) reacting the living conjugated diene polymer with at least one modifying compound selected from N-substituted aminoketones, N-substituted aminothioketones, N-substituted aminoaldehydes, N-substituted aminothioaldehydes and compounds having a C(=M)-N< bond in the molecules wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom.

35 In still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for producing a modified conjugated diene polymer (hereinafter referred to as "second producing process") which exhibits a molecular weight distribution such that the molecular weight distribution curve is monomodal and the ratio of weight average molecular weight (Mw)/number average molecular weight (Mn) is in the range of 1.3 to 5, and which has a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 100,000 to 1,000,000 and a degree of terminal modification of at least 50%; characterized by the steps of:

40 45 (1) polymerizing a conjugated diene monomer by using a catalyst prepared by a process wherein a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound, a organoaluminum hydride compound, a Lewis base and a halogen-containing compound are reacted in this consecutive order, provided that a portion of the conjugated diene monomer is reacted in any of the reaction stages prior to the reaction of the halogen-containing compound, to obtain a living conjugated diene polymer, and then
 50 (2) reacting the living conjugated diene polymer with at least one modifying compound selected from N-substituted aminoketones, N-substituted aminothioketones, N-substituted aminoaldehydes, N-substituted aminothioaldehydes and compounds having a C(=M)-N< bond in the molecules wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom.

55 In a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a rubber composition comprising at least 20% by weight of the above-specified modified conjugated diene polymer.

50 Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 is GPC charts of a polymer prior to the terminal modification used in the examples wherein the upper chart shows a molecular weight distribution as obtained by a differential refractometer and the lower chart shows a molecular weight distribution as obtained by a UV detector. Similarly, the upper chart and the lower chart in each of figures 2 to 4 are a molecular weight distribution obtained by a differential refractometer and that obtained by a UV detector, respectively.

Figure 2 is GPC charts showing a molecular weight distribution of a terminal group-modified polymer described in

Example 1.

Figure 3 is GPC charts showing a molecular weight distribution of a terminal group-modified polymer described in Comparative Example 1.

Figure 4 is GPC charts showing a molecular weight distribution of a terminal group-modified polymer described in

5 Comparative Example 8.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention is characterized as having been modified with at 10 least one compound selected from an N-substituted aminoketone, an N-substituted aminothioketone, an N-substituted aminoaldehyde, an N-substituted aminothioaldehyde and a compound having a C(=M)-N< bond (wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom) in the molecule at a high degree of terminal modification of at least 50%.

To attain the high degree of terminal modification with the above-specified compound, it is essential to prepare a 15 conjugated diene polymer having a high living activity. This polymer having a high living activity can be prepared by using a new catalyst according to the present invention.

The ingredients constituting the catalyst used in the present invention will be described.

The lanthanoid rare earth element used in the present invention is not particularly limited, and there can be mentioned elements of atomic number 57 to 71, which include, for example, cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium and gadolinium. Of these, neodymium is advantageously used because it is readily available. These elements may be 20 used either alone or in combination.

As examples of the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound, there can be mentioned its salts with an 25 organic acid and an inorganic acid. Of these, organic acid salts are preferable, and carboxylic acid salts are especially preferable. The carboxylic acid salts of a lanthanoid rare earth element are, for example, those which are represented by the formula: $Ln(R^1CO_2)_3$ wherein Ln is a lanthanoid rare earth element and R¹ is a hydrocarbon residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms which is usually selected from saturated and unsaturated linear, branched and cyclic alkyl groups. As specific examples of the carboxylic acids used, there can be mentioned acetic acid, propionic acid, n-butyric acid, iso-butyric acid, valeric acid, pivalic acid, hexanoic acid, heptanoic acid, octanoic acid, octenoic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid, benzoic acid, naphthenic acid, phenylacetic acid and tricyclohexylacetic acid. Of these, carboxylic acids having at least 5 carbon atoms are preferable.

30 A free carboxylic acid can be used in combination with the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound. The amount of the carboxylic acid is not particularly limited, but is usually in the range of 0.001 to 3 moles, preferably 0.005 to 2 moles and more preferably 0.01 to 1.5 moles, per mole of the lanthanoid rare earth element. If the amount of the free carboxylic acid is too small, some lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compounds are not completely soluble in an organic solvent, and thus the polymerization activity is reduced.

35 The organoaluminum hydride compound includes, for example, those which are represented by the formula: $AlH_nR^2_{3-n}$ wherein R²s independently represent an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl group and preferably have 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and n is an integer of 1 to 3. As specific examples of the hydrogenated organoaluminum compound, there can be mentioned diethylaluminum hydride, dipropylaluminum hydride, diisobutylaluminum hydride, ethylaluminum dihydride and isobutylaluminum dihydride. Of these, monohydrides such as diethylaluminum hydride and diisobutylaluminum hydride are preferable. These organoaluminum hydride compounds may be used either alone or in combination.

40 As specific examples of the Lewis base, there can be mentioned nitrogen-containing compounds such as pyridine, triethylamine and N,N'-dimethylformamide, ether compounds such as tetrahydrofuran and diphenyl ether, organophosphorus compounds such as triphenylphosphine, tributylphosphine, tri-n-octylphosphine, triethylphosphine, tri-n-propylphosphine, tri-isopropylphosphine and 1,2-diphenylphosphine, alcohol compounds such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-, iso- and tert.-butyl alcohols, n-hexyl alcohol, n-octyl alcohol, 1,5-pentanediol and 1,6-hexanediol, ketone compounds such as acetylacetone; and thioether compounds such as thiophene, thioalcohol compounds and thioether compounds, i.e., compounds which correspond to the above-listed ether compounds, alcohol compounds and ketone compounds and have a sulfur atom instead of an oxygen atom. Of these Lewis base compounds, organophosphoric compounds are preferable.

45 As the halogen-containing compounds, there can be mentioned halogen-containing Lewis acids and organic halogen-containing compounds capable of readily liberating a halogen. The halogen-containing Lewis acids include compounds represented by the formula: $AlX_mR^3_{3-m}$ and compounds corresponding thereto which have Si, Sn or other element instead of Al. In this formula, X is chlorine, bromine, fluorine or iodine, R³s are a hydrocarbon residue having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, such as an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group and an aralkyl group, and R³s may be the same or different, and m is a number of 1, 1.5 or 2. As specific examples of the halogen-containing Lewis acid, there can be mentioned dimethylaluminum chloride, diethylaluminum chloride, dibutylaluminum chloride, ethylaluminum sesquichloride, ethylaluminum dichloride, iso-butylaluminum chloride, iso-butylaluminum sesquichloride and alu-

minum trichloride, and bromine-containing Lewis acids, fluorine-containing Lewis acids and iodine-containing Lewis acids, which correspond to the above-listed halogen-containing Lewis acids. These halogen-containing Lewis acids may be used either alone or in combination. As examples of the organic halogen-containing compound capable of readily liberating a halogen, there can be mentioned organic acid halides and tertiary alkyl halides.

5 In the present invention, a catalyst is prepared from the above-mentioned ingredients. To prepare a highly living conjugated diene polymer intended by the present invention, it is important that the above ingredients are reacted in the specific order. Namely, in the first producing process, first, the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with the organoaluminum hydride compound; then, the thus-obtained reaction product is reacted with the Lewis base to prepare a first ingredient of the catalyst; and the first ingredient and the halogen-containing compound, i.e., second ingredient of the catalyst, are separately incorporated in a charge of a conjugated diene monomer for polymerization.

10 If the above-mentioned order of reaction is varied, the intended highly living conjugated diene polymer cannot be obtained. For example, in the case where first the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with the Lewis base, then the thus-obtained reaction product is reacted with the organoaluminum hydride compound to 15 prepare a first ingredient of the catalyst, the highly living conjugated diene polymer cannot be obtained with this first ingredient and the second ingredient.

20 In the second producing process, first the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with the organoaluminum hydride compound, the thus-obtained product is reacted with the Lewis base, and finally the thus-obtained product is reacted with the halogen-containing compound, but, a portion of the conjugated diene monomer is reacted in any of the reaction stages prior to the reaction of the halogen-containing compound; and the thus-prepared product is incorporated in a charge of a conjugated diene monomer for polymerization.

25 The ratio of the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound to the organoaluminum hydride compound is 1:5 to 1:150 by mole, preferably 1:10 to 1:100 by mole.

30 The ratio of the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound to the Lewis base is 1:0.01 to 1:20 by mole, preferably 1:2 to 1:10 by mole.

35 The ratio of the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound to the second ingredient of the catalyst, i.e., the halogen-containing compound, is 1:0.1 to 1:10, preferably 1:1 to 1:5, expressed by the gram atom ratio of the lanthanoid rare earth element to the halogen atom.

The first and second producing processes of the present invention will be more specifically described.

40 In the first producing process, a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with a organoaluminum hydride compound in the first stage for preparing the first ingredient of the catalyst. Usually, the respective catalyst ingredients are dissolved in an appropriate aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic solvent such as, for example, benzene, toluene, pentane, heptane, n-hexane or cyclohexane under agitation. The reaction is conducted at a temperature of -30 to 100°C, preferably 0 to 80°C. After the reaction, the reaction mixture is preferably aged.

45 In the second stage for reacting the reaction product obtained in the first stage with a Lewis base, usually the reaction product is not separated from the reaction mixture prepared in the first stage, and the Lewis base is added in the reaction mixture. After the Lewis base is added in and thoroughly stirred with the reaction mixture, the reaction is conducted at a temperature of -30 to 100°C, preferably 0 to 80°C. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is preferably aged to enhance the activity for polymerization. The thus-prepared first ingredient of the catalyst is usually 50 used as an as-obtained reaction mixture without separation of the ingredient.

55 In the second producing process, first a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with a organoaluminum hydride compound for the preparation of the catalyst. The lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is directly reacted with a organoaluminum hydride compound as they are, or the two compounds are reacted with each other as a solution in an appropriate solvent such as, for example, benzene, toluene, pentane, heptane, hexane or cyclohexane. Then a Lewis base and a halogen-containing compound are reacted in this order. A portion of the conjugated diene monomer is added in any stage prior to the reaction of the halogen-containing compound. The reaction temperature in the respective reaction stages is in the range of -30 to 100°C, preferably 0 to 80°C. The reaction time is in the range of several seconds to several tens hours, preferably several minutes to several hours. After the reaction, the reaction mixture is preferably aged to enhance the activity for polymerization.

60 In the catalyst-preparing step in the second producing process, the ratio of the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound to the portion of the conjugated diene monomer, used for preparing the catalyst, is 1:1 to 1:1,000 by mole, preferably 1:2 to 1:100 by mole.

65 It is important for the preparation of the catalyst that (1) in the first stage, the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with the organoaluminum hydride compound; (2) the reaction product obtained in the first stage (1) is reacted with the Lewis base prior to the reaction with the halogen-containing compound; (3) in the first producing process, the reaction product obtained in the second stage (2), i.e., obtained by reacting the reaction product in the first stage (1) with the Lewis base, is incorporated together with the halogen-containing compound in a conjugated diene monomer charge for polymerization; or, in the second producing process, after a portion of the conjugated diene

monomer is reacted in any catalyst preparing stage, the reaction product obtained in the second stage (2), i.e., obtained by reacting the reaction product in the first stage (1) with the Lewis base, is reacted with the halogen-containing compound, and the thus-prepared reaction product is incorporated in a conjugated diene monomer charge for polymerization.

5 As specific examples of the conjugated diene monomer, there can be mentioned 1,3-butadiene, isoprene, 1,3-pentadiene, 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene and myrcene. Of these, 1,3-butadiene is preferable. These conjugated diene monomers may be used either alone or in combination. If desired, a monomer copolymerizable with the conjugated diene monomer can be added. The copolymerizable monomer includes, for example, aromatic vinyl compounds such as styrene. The amount of the copolymerizable monomer is not particularly limited, but usually not larger than 40% by weight, preferably 10 to 30% by weight.

10 To produce a highly living conjugated diene polymer in the first producing process, a conjugated diene monomer is polymerized by using a catalyst comprising the above-specified first catalyst ingredient and the second catalyst ingredient such as a halogen-containing Lewis acid. In the first producing process, a procedure by which the two catalyst ingredients are incorporated in a monomer charge for polymerization is not particularly limited. Usually a procedure similar to that by which ingredients of a Ziegler catalyst are incorporated in a conjugated diene monomer charge for polymerization can be employed. Namely the first catalyst ingredient is incorporated in a mixture of the conjugated diene monomer and a solvent, and then the second ingredient is added thereto to initiate polymerization. Alternatively, a mixture of the first catalyst ingredient and the second catalyst ingredient is incorporated in a mixture of a conjugated diene monomer and a solvent to initiate polymerization. In the second producing process, the catalyst is incorporated in a mixture of a conjugated diene monomer and a solvent.

15 The amount of the catalyst used for a polymerization for a highly living polymer is usually in the range of 0.01 to 10 m-mole, preferably 0.05 to 5 m-mole, as the amount of the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound per 100 g of the conjugated diene monomer used.

20 The polymerization of a conjugated diene monomer is carried out in an organic solvent. The organic solvent used must be inert to the catalyst system used. As preferable examples of the organic solvent, there can be mentioned aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene, aliphatic hydrocarbons such as pentane, n-hexane, iso-hexane and heptane, and alicyclic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane.

25 The polymerization can be carried out in either continuous or batchwise manner. The polymerization temperature is usually in the range of -30 to 150°C, preferably 10 to 120°C.

30 To produce the terminal modified polymer of the present invention, after the completion of polymerization, a terminal modifier is added into the polymerization mixture containing a living polymer.

As specific examples of the terminal modifier, there can be mentioned N-substituted amino ketones such as 4-N, N-dimethylaminoacetophenone, 4-N,N-diethylaminoacetophenone, 1,3-bis(diphenylamino)-2-propanone, 1,7-bis (methylethylamino)-4-heptanone, 4-N,N-dimethylaminobenzophenone, 4-N,N-di-tert.-butyl-aminobenzophenone, 4-N,N-diphenylaminobenzophenone, 4,4'-bis-(dimethylamino)benzophenone, 4,4'-bis-(diethylamino)benzophenone and 4,4'-bis(diphenylamino)benzophenone, and corresponding N-substituted aminothioketones; N-substituted aminaldehydes such as 4-N,N-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 4-N,N-diphenylaminobenzaldehyde and 4-N,N-divinylaminobenzaldehyde, and corresponding N-substituted aminothioaldehydes; and compounds having a C(=M)-N< bond (wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom) in the molecules which include, for example, N-substituted lactams such as N-methyl-β-propiolactam, N-phenyl-β-propiolactam, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-phenyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-tert.-butyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-phenyl-5-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N-methyl-2-piperidone, N-phenyl-2-piperidone, N-methyl-ε-caprolactam, N-phenyl-ε-caprolactam, N-methyl-ω-lauryllactam and N-vinyl-ω-lauryllactam, and corresponding N-substituted thiolactams, and N-substituted cyclic thioureas such as 1,3-dimethylethylene urea, 1,3-divinylethylene urea, 1,3-diethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1-methyl-3-ethyl-2-imidazolidinone and 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, and corresponding N-substituted cyclic thioureas.

45 The amount of the terminal modifier used is varied depending upon the particular degree of terminal modification, and is usually in the range of 0.1 to 100 moles, preferably 1.0 to 50 moles, per mole of the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound. The terminal modification reaction is carried out at a temperature of room temperature to 100°C for a period of several seconds to several hours. A modified polymer having a highly terminal-modified is obtained by 50 conducting the polymerization by using a catalyst for producing a highly living polymer, and successively modifying the terminal group.

55 In the polymerization of a conjugated diene monomer using the above-specified catalyst in the present invention, a highly living polymer is produced, and therefore, it is possible that other monomer capable of being polymerized by the catalyst used can be added to the polymerization mixture prior to the termination of polymerization to continue the polymerization whereby a block copolymer is produced. Further, it is possible that a coupling agent capable of reacting with the active terminals is added whereby a branched polymer having a broad molecular weight distribution is obtained.

To produce a branched polymer, a polyfunctional coupling agent is reacted with a living polymer. This reaction can be effected by adding the coupling agent into the polymerization mixture prior to or after the terminal modification.

Preferably the coupling agent is added into the polymerization mixture after the completion of polymerization but before the terminal modification.

As the coupling agent, polyfunctional coupling agents can be used which have been conventionally used for coupling living polymers produced by polymerization using an alkali metal catalyst. Typical examples of the polyfunctional coupling agent are metal halides expressed by the formulae: R_pMX_{4-p} , $M'X_2$, $X_3M-R'-MX_3$ and $X_2RM-R'-MRX_2$ wherein M is Si, Ge, Sn or Pb, M' is Sn or Pb, X is chlorine, bromine or iodine, R is an alkyl group, an aryl group or an aryl group, R' is an alkylene group or a phenylene group, and p is an integer of 0 to 2. As specific examples of the polyfunctional coupling agents of the above formulae, there can be mentioned tin tetrachloride, tin dichloride, tin tetrabromide, silicon tetrachloride, silicon tetrabromide, silicon tetraiodide, silicon dichloride, germanium tetrachloride, lead dichloride, methyltrichlorosilane, dimethyltrichlorosilane, butyltrichlorosilane, dibutyltrichlorotin, bistrichlorosilyl methane and bistrichlorostannylethane. As examples of the coupling agents other than those of the above formulae, there can be mentioned carboxylic acid esters such as dimethyl adipate, diethyl adipate and ethyl benzoate, polyfunctional divinyl compounds such as divinylbenzene, and dibromoethane.

The amount of the coupling agent used is varied depending upon the particular amount of the branched polymer produced in the product. For example, a metal halide coupling agent is used in an amount of 0.1 to 0.5 equivalent weight, preferably 0.2 to 0.3 equivalent weight, per mole of the lanthanoid rare earth element. The coupling reaction is carried out usually at a temperature of 0 to 150°C for 0.5 minute to 20 hours.

If desired, after the coupling reaction and the terminal modification reaction, the terminal-modified polymer is separated and recovered from the reaction liquid by steam stripping or by the addition of a coagulant such as, for example, an alcohol.

The thus-produced modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention has a microstructure such that the amount of cis-1,4 bond is at least 70%, preferably at least 80% and more preferably at least 90%. If the amount of cis-1,4 bond is too small, the polymer has poor abrasion resistance and fatigue resistance.

The polymer has a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 100,000 to 1,000,000, preferably 200,000 to 700,000 and more preferably 300,000 to 500,000. If the molecular weight is too low, the tensile strength, abrasion resistance and rebound resilience are deteriorated. If the molecular weight is too high, the processability is deteriorated. The molecular weight distribution of the polymer is such that the ratio (Mw/Mn) of the weight average molecular weight (Mw) to the number average molecular weight (Mn) is in the range of 1.3 to 5, preferably 1.5 to 4 and more preferably 1.7 to 3.5; and the molecular weight distribution curve is monomodal. If the ratio (Mw/Mn) is too large, the rebound resilience and abrasion resistance are deteriorated. If the ratio (Mw/Mn) is too small, the processability is deteriorated. If the molecular weight distribution curve is bimodal or more, the degree of terminal modification of the polymer tends to be reduced.

The degree of terminal modification of the terminal-modified polymer (Nd-Br) of the present invention means the ratio of the mole number of the modifying group which has been introduced to the terminal of the polymer, to the mole number of the polymer. The degree of terminal modification is calculated, for example, by the following formula:

Degree of terminal modification

$$= [A(UV)_{Nd-Br}/A(RI)_{Nd-Br}] \times [A(RI)_{Li-Br}/A(UV)_{Li-Br}]$$

wherein $A(UV)_{Nd-Br}$ and $A(RI)_{Nd-Br}$ are the area of the UV peak and the area of the RI peak, respectively, which are measured by GPC of the terminal modified polymer (Nd-Br), and $A(UV)_{Li-Br}$ and $A(RI)_{Li-Br}$ are the area of the UV peak and the area of the peak, respectively, which are measured by GPC of a polymer (Li-Br) which has the same absolute molecular weight (number average molecular weight) as that of the Nd-Br, and the entirety of the terminal groups of which have been modified by the same terminal modifier.

As the entire terminals-modified polymer Li-Br, at least three polymers Li-Br (monomodal) having different molecular weights are prepared and the entire terminals of the polymers are modified by using the same terminal modifier as that used for terminal modification of the polymer Nd-Br. The absolute molecular weight (number average molecular weight Mn) of the terminal-modified polymer Li-Br, and the ratio of the UV peak area/the RI peak area, as measured by GPC, are determined. A constant γ is calculated from the Mn and the ratio of the UV peak area/the RI peak area according to the following following equation. Thus, it can be confirmed that the value of γ does not vary depending upon the molecular weight of the polymer Li-Br.

$$55 \quad 1 \text{ (Degree of terminal modification)}$$

$$= [\alpha A(UV)/ \beta (A(RI)/Mn)]$$

$$= \gamma[A(\text{UV})/A(\text{RI})] \times \text{Mn}$$

$$\therefore \gamma = [A(\text{RI})/(A(\text{UV}) \times \text{Mn})]$$

5 The modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention can be used either alone or in combination with the other rubber. Where it is used in combination with the other rubber, the conjugated diene polymer of the present invention, modified with the specific modifier, should be used in an amount of at least 20% by weight, preferably 30 to 90% by weight and more preferably 40 to 80% by weight, based on the weight of the total rubber ingredients. If the 10 amount of the terminal modified polymer of the present invention is too small, the enhancement of rebound resilience, abrasion resistance and tensile strength, intended by the present invention, cannot be attained.

15 As examples of the rubber which can be used in combination with the terminal-modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention, there can be mentioned natural rubber, a synthetic polyisoprene rubber, an emulsion-polymerized styrenebutadiene copolymer rubber, a solution-polymerized styrene-butadiene copolymer rubber, a low-cis-1,4-polybutadiene rubber, a high-cis-1,4-polybutadiene rubber, an ethylene-propylene-diene copolymer rubber, an 20 acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer rubber, a chloroprene rubber and a halogenated butyl rubber. Where the rubber combination is used for tires, natural rubber, synthetic polyisoprene rubber and a styrene-butadiene copolymer rubber are preferable. As specific examples of preferable rubber compositions, there can be mentioned a composition comprising a terminal-modified polybutadiene rubber of the present invention and natural rubber or synthetic isoprene rubber at a weight ratio of 20/80 to 80/20, more preferably 40/60 to 60/40, and a composition comprising a terminal-modified polybutadiene rubber of the present invention, natural rubber or synthetic isoprene rubber, and a styrene-butadiene copolymer rubber at a weight ratio of (80 - 20)/(10 - 70)/(10 - 70).

25 Further, a modified polymer rubber obtained by modifying an active living polymer with a polyfunctional compound, and modified polymers and copolymers, other than that of the present invention, can also be used in combination with the modified rubber of the present invention.

30 If the modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention is used in combination with a conjugated diene polymer prepared by polymerization of the same monomer or monomers used for the preparation of the modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention, the modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention should occupy at least 40%, preferably at least 50% and more preferably at least 60% of the entire conjugated diene polymers prepared from the same monomer or monomers. If the amount of the modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention is smaller than 40%, the intended improvement of physical properties cannot be attained. For 35 example, if the modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention is a modified polybutadiene rubber and this modified polybutadiene rubber is used in combination with a polybutadiene rubber such as a low-cis-1,4-polybutadiene rubber or a high-cis-1,4-polybutadiene rubber, the modified polybutadiene rubber should occupy at least 40% of the total polybutadiene rubbers.

40 As the conjugated diene polymer to be blended with the modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention, a branched chain conjugated diene polymer can be used, which is prepared by a process wherein a conjugated diene monomer is polymerized by using a catalyst composed of a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound, such as neodymium-containing compound, in a manner similar to that in the present invention, and further, the thus-obtained polymer is coupled with a polyfunctional coupling agent. The branched chain conjugated diene polymer and the modified conjugated diene polymer can be separately prepared, and blended together to afford the rubber composition. Alternatively, a terminal modifier and a polyfunctional coupling agent can be either simultaneously or successively added to the living conjugated diene polymer whereby a composition composed of a terminal-modified polymer and a branched chain polymer is prepared. A preferable method comprises adding first a polyfunctional coupling agent to the living 45 conjugated diene polymer and then adding a terminal modifier thereto. In this method, the degree of terminal modification is preferably such that the resulting composition comprises at least 25% by weight of the terminal-modified conjugated diene polymer of the present invention, and more preferably, the resulting composition comprises at least 30% by weight of the terminal-modified conjugated diene polymer and not larger than 30% by weight of an unmodified conjugated diene polymer.

50 If desired, in the conjugated diene polymer composition of the present invention, conventional additives can be incorporated. As such additives, there can be mentioned reinforcers such as carbon black and silica, fillers such as calcium carbonate, oil extenders such as aromatic, naphthenic and paraffinic oil extenders, vulcanizing agents such as sulfur, a sulfur donor and a peroxide, vulcanizing aids such as stearic acid and zinc oxide, vulcanization accelerators such as sulphenamide, thiuram and guanidine vulcanization accelerators, aging stabilizers such as amine and phenolic 55 aging stabilizers, antiozonants, processing aids, and tackifiers.

Further embodiments of the invention can be seen from the dependant claims.

The invention will now be described in more detail by the following examples that by no means limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1

A catalyst of the present invention was prepared from neodymium octenate (Nd-oct), dibutylaluminum hydride (DiBAH), tributylphosphine (TBP) and diethylaluminum chloride (DEAC) as follows.

5 A 100 ml-volume pressure glass ampule was capped and flashed with nitrogen. The ampule was charged with a solution of DiBAH in hexane (DiBAH: 0.93 mole/l, 40 ml), and then, 1.48 ml of a solution of Nd-oct in hexane (Nd-oct: 0.73 mole/l, content of free octenic acid: 12% by weight) was gradually dropwise added. The DiBAH and Nd-oct were thoroughly reacted to obtain a uniform solution, and then 5.4 m-mole of TBP was added and the mixture was reacted for several minutes. The thus-obtained reaction mixture was used as it is as a first catalyst ingredient.

10 A 100 ml-volume pressure glass ampule was capped and flashed with nitrogen. The ampule was charged with 53 g of a solution of 6.6 g of deaerated 1,3-butadiene in cyclohexane. Then the first catalyst ingredient (Nd: 0.0066 m-mole) was added, and the mixture was thoroughly stirred. The DEAC (0.0165 m-mole) was added as a second catalyst ingredient. The ingredients in the ampule were maintained at 60°C for 30 minutes while the ampule was shaken, to conduct polymerization whereby polybutadiene was obtained.

15 After completion of the polymerization, 4,4'-bis-(diethylamino)benzophenone (EAB: 0.264 m-mole) was added as a terminal modifier, and the content was maintained at 60°C for 70 minutes to effect a reaction for terminal modification.

The polymerization procedure and conditions, properties of the polymer, and the degree of modification are shown in Table 1.

20 GPC charts of the polybutadiene prior to the terminal modification are shown in Fig. 1, which were obtained by a differential refractometer and a UV detector (wave length: 310 nm), connected in series. Similarly obtained GPC charts of the terminal modified polybutadiene are shown in Fig. 2. As seen from the figures, the molecular weight distribution curve are monomodal and the substantial part of the polybutadiene was modified.

Comparative Examples 1 - 4

25 The dependence of the degree of terminal modification by EAB upon the procedure for preparing the catalyst was examined as follows. The procedures described in Example 1 were repeated to prepare catalysts, conduct polymerization and conduct terminal modification, wherein the procedure for preparing the catalyst was varied. Namely, the order of addition of the respective ingredients "Nd-oct → DiBAH → TBP" for the preparation of the first catalyst ingredient in Example 1 was changed to "Nd-oct → TBP → DiBAH" in Comparative Example 1; Nd-oct, DiBAH and TBP were added at once in Comparative Example 2; DEAC used as the second catalyst ingredient in Example 1 was exchanged with TBP in Comparative Example 3; and TBP was not used in the preparation of the first catalyst ingredient in Comparative Example 4. The results are shown in Table 1.

30 GPC charts of the polymer obtained in Comparative Example 1 are shown in Fig. 3. As seen from this figure, the molecular weight distribution curve is bimodal, and the peak of higher molecular weight side was modified only to a minor extent.

Example 2

40 A 100 ml-volume pressure glass ampule was capped and flashed with nitrogen. The ampule was charged with a solution of DiBAH in hexane (DiBAH: 0.93 mole/l, 40 ml), and then, 1.48 ml of a solution of Nd-oct in hexane (Nd-oct: 0.73 mole/l, content of free octenic acid: 12% by weight) was gradually dropwise added. The DiBAH and Nd-oct were thoroughly reacted to obtain a uniform solution, and then 5.4 m-mole of TBP was added and the mixture was reacted for several minutes. To the thus-obtained reaction mixture, 1,3-butadiene (0.462 m-mole) was added and further DEAC (2.7 m-moles) was dropwise added to prepare a catalyst.

45 A 100 ml-volume pressure glass ampule was capped and flashed with nitrogen. The ampule was charged with 53 g of a solution of 6.6 g of deaerated 1,3-butadiene in cyclohexane. Then the above-mentioned catalyst (Nd: 0.0066 m-mole) was added, and the mixture was maintained at 60°C for 30 minutes while the ampule was shaken, to conduct polymerization.

50 After completion of the polymerization, EAB (0.264 m-mole) was added as a terminal modifier, and the content was maintained at 60°C for 70 minutes to effect a reaction for terminal modification. The results of the polymerization and terminal modification are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Examples 5 - 8

55 The procedures described in Example 2 were repeated to prepare catalysts, conduct polymerization and conduct terminal modification, wherein the procedure for preparing the catalyst was varied. Namely, 1,3-butadiene was not added in Comparative Example 5; TBP was not added in Comparative Example 6; 1,3-butadiene was added in the

EP 0 713 885 B1

last stage in Comparative Example 7; and TBP was not added and the other three ingredients were added at once in Comparative Example 8. The results are shown in Table 1.

5 GPC charts of the polymer obtained in Comparative Example 8 are shown in Fig. 4. As seen from this figure, the molecular weight distribution curve is clearly bimodal, and the substantial part of the entire molecular weight portions was modified only to a minor extent.

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Table 1

Order of addition of catalyst ingredients	Procedure of addition of catalyst	Conversion of catalyst ingredients	Molecular weight	Molecular weight distribution	Modality of molecular weight distribution	Modality of microstructure	Degree of terminal modification
		(%)	$M_w \times 10^{-4}$	M_w/M_n		$cis-1,4(%)$	$trans-1,4(%)$
Example 1	[(A+B)+D], C	Two parts	42	15.6	2.4	Mono	97.0
Com. Ex. 1	[(A+D)+B], C	Two parts	42	19.2	3.0	Bi	96.7
Com. Ex. 2	[(A+B)+C], D	Two parts	43	18.0	2.8	Bi	96.9
Com. Ex. 3	[A+B+D], C	Two parts	39	20.8	3.1	Bi	96.5
Com. Ex. 4	[A+B], C	Two parts	17	12.2	3.2	Bi	97.0
Example 2	[(A+B)+D+E+C]	One part	45	15.9	2.3	Mono	97.1
Com. Ex. 5	[A+B+D+C]	One part	32	15.4	2.9	Bi	96.8
Com. Ex. 6	[A+B+E+C]	One part	25	18.3	3.1	Bi	96.9
Com. Ex. 7	[A+D+B+C+E]	One part	38	19.5	3.2	Bi	96.5
Com. Ex. 8	[A+B+C]	One part	20	15.9	3.0	Bi	97.1

Note: "Order of addition of catalyst ingredients",
 5 A: Nd-oct, B: DiBAH, C: DEAC, D: TBP, E: BD
 "Procedure of addition of catalyst ingredients",
 Two parts: first catalyst ingredient and second
 catalyst ingredient were added.

10 One part: single catalyst ingredient comprising the
 entire ingredients was added.

15 "Molecular weight" is the absolute molecular weight
 which was determined by a high speed liquid chromatograph
 ("Column GMH-XL" supplied by Tosoh Corp.) and a multi-angle
 laser light-scattering photometer (supplied by Wyatt
 20 Technology Co.), connected to the chromatograph.

25 "Molecular weight distribution" was expressed by the
 ratio of the weight average molecular weight/number average
 molecular weight (M_w/M_n), based on the absolute molecular
 weight.

30 "Modality of the molecular weight distribution" was
 evaluated by observing the RI charts obtained by the
 chromatograph, with the naked eye.

35 "Mono": monomodal, the molecular weight distribution
 curve has a single peak.

40 "Bi": bimodal, the molecular weight distribution
 curve has two peaks which may not be completely separated.

45 "Micro-structure" was determined by measurement by an
 infrared spectrophotometer and calculation according to the
 Molero's method.

50 "Degree of terminal modification" was determined by
 the method hereinbefore described.

45 Examples 3 - 5

55 By the same procedures as described in Example 1, polymerization and terminal modification were carried out
 wherein methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone (NVP) and N-phenyl-2-pyrrolidone (NPP) were separately
 used instead of EAB as the terminal modifier with all other conditions remaining the same. The degree of terminal
 modification is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

	Terminal modifier	Degree of terminal modification
Example 3	NMP	71.3
Example 4	NVP	70.2

Table 2 (continued)

	Terminal modifier	Degree of terminal modification
Example 5	NPP	72.5

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Example 6

An autoclave equipped with a stirrer was charged with 8,400 g of cyclohexane and 1,200 g of 1,3-butadiene, and further 0.923 m-mole of the same first catalyst ingredient as prepared in Example 1. The content was stirred for 10 minutes, and then, 2.31 m-moles of DEAC was added as the second catalyst ingredient and the temperature was elevated to 60°C. After it was confirmed that the conversion reached at least 90%, 24.0 m-moles of EAB was added and the mixture was maintained at 60°C for one hour to effect a reaction.

The reaction mixture in the autoclave was introduced into a methanol containing 2% of 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-4-methylphenol whereby the produced polymer was coagulated, and an excess terminal modifier was removed. The coagulated polymer was dried to prepare a terminal-modified polymer (polymer A) for evaluation of the physical properties. Polymer A had a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 39.9×10^4 . The Mw/Mn ratio was 2.5 and the molecular weight distribution curve was monomodal. The degree of terminal modification was 72%.

Comparative Example 9

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An autoclave equipped with a stirrer was charged with 8,400 g of cyclohexane and 1,200 g of 1,3-butadiene, and further 0.923 m-mole of the same first catalyst ingredient as prepared in Comparative Example 1. The succeeding procedure for polymerization was conducted in the same manner as described in Example 6. After it was confirmed that the conversion reached at least 90%, the terminal modification of polymer was conducted by the same procedure as described in Example 6 to prepare a terminal-modified polymer (polymer B) for evaluation of the physical properties. Polymer B had a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 48.3×10^4 . The Mw/Mn ratio was 3.2 and the molecular weight distribution curve was bimodal. The degree of terminal modification was 29%.

Comparative Example 10

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Polymerization was carried out by the same procedure as that described in Example 6, but, a terminal modifier was not added to the polymerization mixture and the catalyst was degraded by adding methanol. The polymerization mixture was coagulated and dried to prepare a polymer (polymer C) for evaluation of the physical properties. Polymer C had a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 40.0×10^4 . The Mw/Mn ratio was 2.5 and the molecular weight distribution curve was monomodal.

Using polymers prepared in Example 6 and Comparative Examples 9 and 10, and high-cis polybutadiene (trade name "Nipol" BR-1220 supplied by Nippon Zeon Co.) as the rubber ingredient, rubber compositions were prepared according to the recipe (recipe-1) shown in Table 3. Each rubber composition was press-vulcanized at 160°C for 20 minutes to prepare a specimen for evaluation of the properties. The evaluation results are shown in Table 4.

40 The physical properties and processability were evaluated by the following methods.

(i) 300% Modulus

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Tensile stress at a 300% elongation was measured according to JIS K-6301.

(ii) Rebound resilience

Rebound resilience was measured at 60°C by using a Lüpke rebound resilience tester according to JIS K-6301.

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(iii) Abrasion resistance

Abrasion resistance was measured by using a Pico abrasion tester according to ASTM D-2228.

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(iv) Fatigue resistance

A specimen was punched from a vulcanized sheet having a thickness of 2 mm by a JIS #3 dumbbell die. Fatigue resistance was measured at room temperature, elongation of 75% and a revolution of 450 r.p.m. by a constant-elon-

EP 0 713 885 B1

gation fatigue resistance tester. The test was conducted on six specimens and the result was expressed by the average value.

5 (v) Hardness

Hardness was measured at -10°C according to JIS K-6301.

10 (vi) Extrusion length

10 Using a Garvey-die extrusion tester, a length of a compound extruded per unit time was measured.

15 The evaluation results of the above-mentioned properties were expressed as index numbers as the values of the comparative sample, i.e., high-cis polybutadiene ("Nipol" BR-1220), being 100. The larger the index numbers, the more preferred the evaluated properties (except for hardness). The smaller the hardness index number, the lower the hardness at the low temperature.

15 Table 3

	Recipe 1	(parts)	Recipe 2	(parts)
	Rubber	100	Rubber	100
20	N-339 *1	50	N-339 *1	50
	Aromatic oil	5	Aromatic oil	5
	ZnO #1	3	ZnO #1	3
	Stearic acid	2	Stearic acid	2
25	Aging stabilizer *2	1	Aging stabilizer *2	1
	Vulcanization accelerator *3	1.5	Vulcanization accelerator *3	1.5
	Sulfur #325	1.75	Sulfur #325	1.5

*1 Seast KH supplied by Tokai Carbon K.K.

*2 Nocrac 6C supplied by Ouchi Shinko K.K.

*3 Nocceler Cz supplied by Ouchi Shinko K.K.

30 In Table 3, recipe-1 was employed where the rubber ingredient comprised BR, SBR, NR or IR, and recipe-2 was employed where the rubber ingredient comprised NBR, hydrogenated NBR (H-NBR) or EPDM.

35 Table 4

	Ex.6	Com. Ex.9	Com. Ex.10	Com. Ex.11	Ex.7	Com. Ex.12
Rubber						
	Polymer A (Modification 72%)	100	-	-	-	70
40	Polymer B (Modification 29%)	-	100	-	-	70
	Polymer C (not modified)	-	-	100	-	-
	High-cis polybutadiene	-	-	-	100	30
Properties (indexes)						
	300% Modulus	115	102	100	100	107
45	Rebound resilience	108	101	100	100	106
	Abrasion resistance	140	106	103	100	122
	Hardness	97	100	100	100	98
50	Fatigue resistance	140	107	104	100	121
	Extrusion length	128	103	101	100	114
						103

55 Using commercially available synthetic rubbers and synthetic rubbers made by ordinary processes, which are shown in Table 5, and polymer A prepared in Example 6 and polymer B prepared in Comparative Example 9, rubber compositions were prepared according to the recipes shown in Table 3. The rubber compositions prepared according to recipe-1 were press-vulcanized at 160°C for 20 minutes, and those prepared according to recipe2 (containing NBR, H-NBR or EPDM) were press-vulcanized at 170°C for 20 minutes. The properties of the thus-prepared specimens were evaluated. The results are shown in Tables 6 to 17, wherein "M" accompanying a polymer in the column of

EP 0 713 885 B1

"blending ratio of polymers" means degree of terminal modification.

Table 5

Rubber	Trade name/maker or micro-structure
E-SBR-1	Nipol 1502/Nippon Zeon Co.
E-SBR-2	Nipol 9550/Nippon Zeon Co.
NR	SMR-CV60
High-cis IR	Nipol IR-2200/Nippon Zeon Co.
Low-cis IR	Low-cis IR, synthesized by a conventional method using an n-BuLi catalyst
S-SBR-1	S-SBR (styrene: 10%, vinyl: 10%), synthesized by a conventional method
S-SBR-2	S-SBR (styrene: 20%, vinyl: 60%, terminal-modified with EAB), synthesized by a conventional method
S-SBR-3	S-SBR (styrene: 45%, vinyl: 50%), synthesized by a conventional method
NBR	Nipol 1042/Nippon Zeon Co.
H-NBR	Zetpol 2020/Nippon Zeon Co.
EPDM	KELTAN 512/Idemitsu DSM Co.

Table 6

	Ex.8	Comp. Ex.13	Comp. Ex.14	Ex.9	Comp. Ex.15	Comp. Ex. 16	Ex.10	Comp. Ex. 17	Comp. Ex. 18
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
E-SBR-1	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	103	100	100	106	101	100	110	101	100
Rebound resilience	102	100	100	106	100	100	112	100	100
Abrasion resistance	104	100	100	110	101	100	120	102	100
Hardness	99	100	100	98	100	100	97	100	100
Fatigue resistance	107	103	100	113	104	100	123	107	100
Extrusion length	104	100	100	110	103	100	121	104	100

Table 7

	Ex.11	Comp. Ex.19	Comp. Ex.20	Ex.12	Comp. Ex.21	Comp. Ex.22	Ex.13	Comp. Ex.23	Comp. Ex. 24
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
E-SBR-2	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25

EP 0 713 885 B1

Table 7 (continued)

	Ex.11	Comp. Ex.19	Comp. Ex.20	Ex.12	Comp. Ex.21	Comp. Ex.22	Ex.13	Comp. Ex.23	Comp. Ex. 24
Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	102	100	100	105	100	100	109	101	100
Rebound resilience	103	100	100	104	100	100	107	101	100
Abrasion resistance	104	100	100	109	101	100	115	101	100
Hardness	99	100	100	99	100	100	98	100	100
Fatigue resistance	108	104	100	114	105	100	123	107	100
Extrusion length	104	100	100	109	101	100	116	103	100

Table 8

	Ex.14	Comp. Ex.25	Comp. Ex.26	Ex.15	Comp. Ex.27	Comp. Ex.28	Ex.16	Comp. Ex.29	Comp. Ex.30
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
NR	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	103	100	100	107	100	100	112	101	100
Rebound resilience	102	100	100	105	100	100	108	100	100
Abrasion resistance	105	100	100	113	101	100	129	101	100
Hardness	99	100	100	99	100	100	97	99	100
Fatigue resistance	110	103	100	116	104	100	125	106	100
Extrusion length	108	100	100	113	102	100	120	105	100

Table 9

	Ex.17	Comp. Ex.31	Comp. Ex.32	Ex.18	Comp. Ex.33	Comp. Ex.34	Ex.19	Comp. Ex.35	Comp. Ex. 36
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75

Table 9 (continued)

	Ex.17	Comp. Ex.31	Comp. Ex.32	Ex.18	Comp. Ex.33	Comp. Ex.34	Ex.19	Comp. Ex.35	Comp. Ex. 36
5 Blending ratio of polymers									
High-cis IR	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
10 300% Modulus	102	100	100	105	100	100	108	100	100
15 Rebound resilience	102	100	100	105	100	100	107	101	100
20 Abrasion resistance	104	100	100	110	101	100	119	101	100
Hardness	99	100	100	98	100	100	97	100	100
Fatigue resistance	109	103	100	114	104	100	120	105	100
Extrusion length	107	100	100	110	102	100	115	104	100

Table 10

	Ex.20	Comp. Ex.37	Comp. Ex.38	Ex.21	Comp. Ex.39	Comp. Ex.40	Ex.22	Comp. Ex.41	Comp. Ex. 42
25 Blending ratio of polymers									
30 Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
35 Low-cis IR	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
40 300% Modulus	103	100	100	106	100	100	111	101	100
Rebound resilience	103	100	100	105	100	100	109	101	100
Abrasion resistance	104	100	100	111	100	100	120	102	100
Hardness	99	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100
Fatigue resistance	107	104	100	113	105	100	122	106	100
Extrusion length	103	100	100	110	100	100	119	103	100

Table 11

	Ex.23	Comp. Ex.43	Comp. Ex.44	Ex.24	Comp. Ex.45	Comp. Ex.46	Ex.25	Comp. Ex.47	Comp. Ex. 48
55 Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-

EP 0 713 885 B1

Table 11 (continued)

	Ex.23	Comp. Ex.43	Comp. Ex.44	Ex.24	Comp. Ex.45	Comp. Ex.46	Ex.25	Comp. Ex.47	Comp. Ex. 48
5 Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
S-SBR-1	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
10 Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	102	100	100	105	100	100	109	100	100
Rebound resilience	103	100	100	106	100	100	112	101	100
Abrasion resistance	102	100	100	111	101	100	123	101	100
Hardness	99	100	100	98	100	100	98	99	100
Fatigue resistance	108	103	100	112	104	100	120	105	100
Extrusion length	104	100	100	105	101	100	117	104	100

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Table 12

	Ex.26	Comp. Ex.49	Comp. Ex.50	Ex.27	Comp. Ex.51	Comp. Ex.52	Ex.28	Comp. Ex.53	Comp. Ex. 54
30 Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
S-SBR-2	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
35 Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	102	100	100	105	100	100	110	101	100
Rebound resilience	102	100	100	104	100	100	107	100	100
Abrasion resistance	103	100	100	111	100	100	121	101	100
Hardness	99	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100
Fatigue resistance	107	102	100	112	103	100	120	104	100
Extrusion length	103	100	100	107	101	100	113	102	100

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EP 0 713 885 B1

Table 13

	Ex.29	Comp. Ex.55	Comp. Ex.56	Ex.30	Comp. Ex.57	Comp. Ex.58	Ex.31	Comp. Ex.59	Comp. Ex. 60
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
S-SBR-3	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	102	100	100	105	100	100	111	101	100
Rebound resilience	101	100	100	104	100	100	109	100	100
Abrasion resistance	103	100	100	110	100	100	122	100	100
Hardness	99	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100
Fatigue resistance	108	100	100	112	102	100	120	105	100
Extrusion length	105	100	100	110	101	100	119	104	100

Table 14

	Ex.32	Comp. Ex.61	Comp. Ex.62	Ex.33	Comp. Ex.63	Comp. Ex.64	Ex.34	Comp. Ex.65	Comp. Ex. 66
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
NBR	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	103	100	100	107	100	100	112	101	100
Rebound resilience	102	100	100	104	100	100	106	101	100
Abrasion resistance	106	100	100	113	100	100	127	100	100
Hardness	99	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100
Fatigue resistance	110	102	100	117	103	100	130	106	100
Extrusion length	105	100	100	111	101	100	120	103	100

Table 15

	Ex.35	Comp. Ex.67	Comp. Ex.68	Ex.36	Comp. Ex.69	Comp. Ex.70	Ex.37	Comp. Ex.71	Comp. Ex. 72
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
H-NBR	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	102	100	100	106	100	100	111	101	100
Rebound resilience	102	100	100	103	100	100	105	100	100
Abrasion resistance	104	100	100	111	101	100	123	101	100
Hardness	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100
Fatigue resistance	107	100	100	112	102	100	120	104	100
Extrusion length	105	100	100	107	100	100	110	103	100

Table 16

	Ex.38	Comp. Ex.73	Comp. Ex.74	Ex.39	Comp. Ex.75	Comp. Ex.76	Ex.40	Comp. Ex.77	Comp. Ex. 78
Blending ratio of polymers									
Polymer A (M: 72%)	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75	-
BR1220	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	75
EPDM	75	75	75	50	50	50	25	25	25
Properties (indexes)									
300% Modulus	103	100	100	104	100	100	108	101	100
Rebound resilience	101	100	100	103	100	100	106	100	100
Abrasion resistance	103	100	100	107	100	100	115	100	100
Hardness	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100
Fatigue resistance	109	100	100	113	102	100	120	104	100
Extrusion length	107	100	100	110	100	100	115	103	100

Table 17

	Ex.41	Comp. Ex.79	Comp. Ex.80	Ex.42	Comp. Ex.81	Comp. Ex.82
Blending ratio of polymers						
Polymer A (M: 72%)	30	-	-	30	-	-
Polymer B (M: 29%)	-	30	-	-	30	-
BR1220	-	-	30	-	-	30
NR	40	40	40	40	40	40
E-SBR-1	30	30	30	-	-	-
S-SBR-1	-	-	-	30	30	30
Properties (indexes)						
300% Modulus	104	100	100	105	100	100
Rebound resilience	102	100	100	103	100	100
Abrasion resistance	106	101	100	107	101	100
Hardness	98	100	100	99	100	100
Fatigue resistance	112	105	100	119	104	100
Extrusion length	107	100	100	110	100	100

Industrial Applicability

By the present invention, there is provided a highly terminal-modified rubber can be provided, which has not heretofore been obtained with a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing catalyst. The highly terminal-modified rubber and a composition comprising the rubber exhibit good abrasion resistance, fatigue resistance, tensile properties, rebound resilience, processability and low-temperature characteristics, and, therefore, can be used in various fields wherein such advantageous properties are utilized, for example, tread, carcass, side-wall and bead portions of tires; rubber articles such as a hose, a window frame, a belt, a vibration damper and automobile parts; and resin-reinforced rubbers such as high-impact polystyrene and ABS resin.

Claims

1. A modified conjugated diene polymer obtained by modifying a conjugated diene polymer prepared by a polymerization using a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound as a catalyst in an organic solvent, with at least one modifying compound selected from N-substituted aminoketones, N-substituted aminothioketones, N-substituted aminoaldehydes, N-substituted aminothialdehyde and compounds having a C(=M)-N< bond in the molecules wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom); said modified conjugated diene polymer exhibiting a molecular weight distribution such that the molecular weight distribution curve is monomodal and the ratio of weight average molecular weight (Mw)/number average molecular weight (Mn) is in the range of 1.3 to 5; the weight average molecular weight (Mw) being in the range of 100,000 to 1,000,000, and the degree of terminal modification being at least 50%.
2. A modified conjugated diene polymer according to claim 1 wherein the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is a salt of a lanthanoid rare earth element.
3. A modified conjugated diene polymer according to claim 2 wherein the lanthanoid rare earth element salt is an organic acid salt.
4. A modified conjugated diene polymer according to claim 3 wherein the organic acid salt is a salt of a carboxylic acid.
5. A modified conjugated diene polymer according to claim 4 wherein the carboxylic acid has at least 5 carbon atoms.
6. A modified conjugated diene polymer according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the modifying compound is at least one compound selected from N-substituted aminoketones and N-substituted lactams.

7. A modified conjugated diene polymer according to any of claims 1 to 6 wherein the conjugated diene polymer is polybutadiene.

5 8. A process for producing a modified conjugated diene polymer exhibiting a molecular weight distribution such that the molecular weight distribution curve is monomodal and the ratio of weight average molecular weight (Mw) number average molecular weight (Mn) is in the range of 1.3 to 5, and having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 100,000 to 1,000,000 and a degree of terminal modification of at least 50%; characterized by the steps of:

10 (1) polymerizing a conjugated diene monomer by using a catalyst comprising (i) a reaction product produced by a process wherein a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is reacted with a organoaluminum hydride compound and then the thus-obtained product is reacted with a Lewis base, and (ii) a halogen-containing compound, to obtain a living conjugated diene polymer, and then

15 (2) reacting the living conjugated diene polymer with at least one modifying compound selected from N-substituted aminoketones, N-substituted aminothioketones, N-substituted aminoaldehydes, N-substituted aminothioaldehyde and compounds having a C(=M)-N< bond in the molecules wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom.

9. A process for producing a modified conjugated diene polymer exhibiting a molecular weight distribution such that the molecular weight distribution curve is monomodal and the ratio of weight average molecular weight (Mw) number average molecular weight (Mn) is in the range of 1.3 to 5, and having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 100,000 to 1,000,000 and a degree of terminal modification of at least 50%; characterized by the steps of:

20 (1) polymerizing a conjugated diene monomer by using a catalyst prepared by a process wherein a lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound, a organoaluminum hydride compound, a Lewis base and a halogen-containing compound are reacted in this consecutive order, provided that a portion of the conjugated diene monomer is reacted in any of the reaction stages prior to the reaction of the halogen-containing compound, to obtain a living conjugated diene polymer, and then

25 (2) reacting the living conjugated diene polymer with at least one modifying compound selected from N-substituted aminoketones, N-substituted aminothioketones, N-substituted aminoaldehydes, N-substituted aminothioaldehyde and compounds having a C(=M)-N< bond in the molecules wherein M is an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom.

30 10. A production process according to claim 8 or 9 wherein the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound is a salt of a lanthanoid rare earth element.

35 11. A production process according to claim 10 wherein the lanthanoid rare earth element salt is an organic acid salt.

12. A production process according to claim 11 wherein the organic acid salt is a salt of a carboxylic acid.

40 13. A production process according to claim 12 wherein the carboxylic acid has at least 5 carbon atoms.

14. A production process according to any of claims 8 to 13 wherein a free carboxylic acid is used in combination with the lanthanoid rare earth element-containing compound.

45 15. A production process according to any of claims 8 to 14 wherein the modifying compound is at least one compound selected from N-substituted aminoketones and N-substituted lactams.

16. A production process according to any of claims 8 to 15 wherein the conjugated diene polymer is polybutadiene.

50 17. A rubber composition comprising at least 20% by weight of the modified conjugated diene polymer as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7.

18. A rubber composition according to claim 17 which comprises at least 20% by weight of the modified conjugated diene polymer and not more than 80% by weight of at least one rubber selected from natural rubber, a synthetic isoprene rubber, a styrene-butadiene copolymer rubber, a cis-1,4-polybutadiene rubber, an ethylene-propylene-diene copolymer rubber, an acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer rubber, a chloroprene rubber and a halogenated butyl rubber.

Patentansprüche

1. Modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres, erhalten durch Modifizieren eines konjugierten Dienpolymeren, das durch eine Polymerisation unter Verwendung einer ein Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelement-enthaltenden Verbindung als Katalysator in einem organischen Lösungsmittel hergestellt worden ist, mit mindestens einer modifizierenden Verbindung, ausgewählt aus N-substituierten Aminoketonen, N-substituierten Aminothioketonen, N-substituierten Aminoaldehyden, N-substituiertem Aminothioaldehyd und Verbindungen mit einer C(=M)-N<-Bindung in den Molekülen, wobei M ein Sauerstoffatom oder ein Schwefelatom ist, wobei das modifizierte konjugierte Dienpolymeres eine derartige Molekulargewichtsverteilung hat, daß die Molekulargewichtsverteilungskurve monomodal ist und das Verhältnis gewichtsmittleres Molekulargewicht (Mw)/zahlenmittleres Molekulargewicht (Mn) im Bereich von 1,3 bis 5 liegt, wobei das gewichtsmittlere Molekulargewicht (Mw) im Bereich von 100.000 bis 1.000.000 liegt und der Grad der endständigen Modifizierung mindestens 50% beträgt.
2. Modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres nach Anspruch 1, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die das Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelement enthaltende Verbindung ein Salz eines Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelementes ist.
3. Modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres nach Anspruch 2, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelementsalz ein Salz einer organischen Säure ist.
4. Modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres nach Anspruch 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Salz der organischen Säure ein Saiz einer Carbonsäure ist.
5. Modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres nach Anspruch 4, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die Carbonsäure mindestens 5 Kohlenstoffatome hat.
6. Modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die modifizierende Verbindung mindestens eine Verbindung, ausgewählt aus N-substituierten Aminoketonen und N-substituierten Lactamen, ist.
7. Modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das konjugierte Dienpolymeres Polybutadien ist.
8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines modifizierten konjugierten Dienpolymeren mit einer derartigen Molekulargewichtsverteilung, daß die Molekulargewichtsverteilungskurve monomodal ist und daß das Verhältnis gewichtsmittleres Molekulargewicht (Mw)/zahlenmittleres Molekulargewicht (Mn) im Bereich von 1,3 bis 5 liegt und mit einem gewichtsmittleren Molekulargewicht (Mw) von 100.000 bis 1.000.000 und einem Grad der endständigen Modifizierung von mindestens 50%,
gekennzeichnet durch die Stufen:
 - (1) Polymerisieren eines konjugierten Dienmonomeren unter Verwendung eines Katalysators, umfassend (i) ein Reaktionsprodukt, hergestellt durch ein Verfahren, bei dem eine Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelement enthaltende Verbindung mit einer Organoaluminiumhydrid-Verbindung umgesetzt wird und sodann das so erhaltende Produkt mit einer Lewis-Base umgesetzt wird und (ii) eine halogenenthaltende Verbindung, um ein lebendes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres zu erhalten, und dann
 - (2) Umsetzen des lebenden konjugierten Dienpolymeren mit mindestens einer modifizierenden Verbindung, ausgewählt aus N-substituierten Aminoketonen, N-substituierten Aminothioketonen, N-substituierten Aminoaldehyden, N-substituierten Aminothioaldehyd und Verbindungen mit einer C(=M)-N<-Bindung im Molekül, wobei M ein Sauerstoffatom oder ein Schwefelatom ist.
9. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines modifizierten konjugierten Dienpolymeren mit einer derartigen Molekulargewichtsverteilung, daß die Molekulargewichtsverteilungskurve monomodal ist und daß das Verhältnis gewichtsmittleres Molekulargewicht (Mw)/zahlenmittleres Molekulargewicht (Mn) im Bereich von 1,3 bis 5 liegt und mit einem gewichtsmittleren Molekulargewicht (Mw) von 100.000 bis 1.000.000 und einem Grad der endständigen Modifizierung von mindestens 50%,
gekennzeichnet durch die Stufen:
 - (1) Polymerisieren eines konjugierten Dienmonomeren unter Verwendung eines Katalysators, hergestellt durch ein Verfahren, bei dem eine ein Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelement enthaltende Verbindung, eine Organo-

aluminiumhydrid-Verbindung, eine Lewis-Base und eine halogenenthaltende Verbindung in dieser aufeinanderfolgenden Reihenfolge umgesetzt werden, mit der Maßgabe, daß ein Teil des konjugierten Dienmonomeren in irgendeiner der Reaktionsstufen vor der Umsetzung der halogenenthaltenden Verbindung umgesetzt wird, um ein lebendes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres zu erhalten, und dann

5 (2) Umsetzen des lebenden konjugierten Dienpolymeren mit mindestens einer modifizierenden Verbindung, ausgewählt aus N-substituierten Aminoketonen, N-substituierten Aminothioketonen, N-substituierten Aminaldehyden, N-substituiertem Aminothioaldehyd und Verbindungen mit einer C(=M)-N<-Bindung in den Molekülen, wobei M ein Sauerstoffatom oder ein Schwefelatom ist.

10 10. Herstellungsverfahren nach Anspruch 8 oder 9, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die das Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelement enthaltende Verbindung ein Salz eines Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelementes ist.

11. Herstellungsverfahren nach Anspruch 10, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelementsalz ein Salz einer organischen Säure ist.

15 12. Herstellungsverfahren nach Anspruch 11, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Salz der organischen Säure ein Salz einer Carbonsäure ist.

13. Herstellungsverfahren nach Anspruch 12, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die Carbonsäure mindestens 5 Kohlenstoffatome hat.

20 14. Herstellungsverfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 13, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß eine freie Carbonsäure in Kombination mit der ein Lanthanoid-Seltenerdelement enthaltenden Verbindung eingesetzt wird.

25 15. Herstellungsverfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 14, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die modifizierende Verbindung mindestens eine Verbindung, ausgewählt, aus N-substituierten Aminoketonen und N-substituierten Lactamen, ist.

16. Herstellungsverfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 15, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das konjugierte Dienpolymeres Polybutadien ist.

30 17. Kautschukmasse, umfassend mindestens 20 Gew.-% des modifizierten konjugierten Dienpolymeren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7.

35 18. Kautschukmasse nach Anspruch 17, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß sie mindestens 20 Gew.-% modifiziertes konjugiertes Dienpolymeres und nicht mehr als 80 Gew.-% mindestens eines Kautschuks, ausgewählt aus Naturkautschuk, synthetischem Isoprenkautschuk, Styrol-Butadien-Copolymerkautschuk, cis-1,4-Polybutadienkautschuk, Ethylen-Propylen-Dien-Copolymerkautschuk, Acrylnitril-Butadien-Copolymerkautschuk, Chloroprenkautschuk und halogenierter Butylkautschuk, enthält.

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Revendications

1. Polymère de diène conjugué modifié obtenu en modifiant un polymère de diène conjugué préparé par une polymérisation utilisant un composé contenant un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide, comme catalyseur, dans un solvant organique, avec au moins un composé modificateur choisi parmi les aminocétones N-substituées, les aminothiocétones N-substituées, les aminoaldehydes N-substitués, les aminoalioaldehydes N-substitués et les composés comportant une liaison C(=M)-N<- dans les molécules où M est un atome d'oxygène ou un atome de soufre; ledit polymère de diène conjugué modifié présentant une distribution des poids moléculaires telle que la courbe de distribution des poids moléculaires est unimodale et que le rapport poids moléculaire moyen en poids (Mp)/poids moléculaire moyen en nombre (Mn) est compris entre 1,3 et 5; le poids moléculaire moyen en poids (Mp) étant compris entre 100000 et 1000000, et le degré de modification terminale étant d'au moins 50%.

45 2. Polymère de diène conjugué modifié selon la revendication 1 dans lequel le composé contenant un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide est un sel d'un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide.

50 3. Polymère de diène conjugué modifié selon la revendication 2 dans lequel le sel d'un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide est un sel d'acide organique.

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4. Polymère de diène conjugué modifié selon la revendication 3 dans lequel le sel d'acide organique est un sel d'acide carboxylique.
5. Polymère de diène conjugué modifié selon la revendication 4 dans lequel l'acide carboxylique comporte au moins 5 atomes de carbone.
6. Polymère de diène conjugué modifié selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 dans lequel le composé modificateur est au moins un composé choisi parmi les aminocétones N-substituées et les lactames N-substitués.
10. 7. Polymère de diène conjugué modifié selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6 dans lequel le polymère de diène conjugué est du polybutadiène.
15. 8. Procédé permettant de produire un polymère de diène conjugué modifié présentant une distribution des poids moléculaires telle que la courbe de distribution des poids moléculaires est unimodale et que le rapport poids moléculaire moyen en poids (Mp)/poids moléculaire moyen en nombre (Mn) est compris entre 1,3 et 5, et possédant un poids moléculaire moyen en poids (Mp) de 100000 à 1000000 et un degré de modification terminale d'au moins 50%; caractérisé par les étapes de :
 - 20 (1) polymérisation d'un monomère de diène conjugué en utilisant un catalyseur comprenant (i) un produit de réaction produit par un procédé dans lequel un composé contenant un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide est mis à réagir avec un composé d'hydrure d'organoaluminium, puis le produit ainsi obtenu est mis à réagir avec une base de Lewis, et (ii) un composé contenant un halogène, pour obtenir un polymère de diène conjugué vivant, et ensuite
 - 25 (2) réaction du polymère de diène conjugué vivant avec au moins un composé modificateur choisi parmi les aminocétones N-substituées, les aminothiocétones N-substituées, les aminoaldéhydes N-substitués, les aminothioaldéhydes N-substitués et les composés comportant une liaison C(=M)-N< dans les molécules où M est un atome d'oxygène ou un atome de soufre.
- 30 9. Procédé permettant de produire un polymère de diène conjugué modifié présentant une distribution des poids moléculaires telle que la courbe de distribution des poids moléculaires est unimodale et que le rapport poids moléculaire moyen en poids (Mp)/poids moléculaire moyen en nombre (Mn) est compris entre 1,3 et 5, et possédant un poids moléculaire moyen en poids (Mp) de 100000 à 1000000 et un degré de modification terminale d'au moins 50%; caractérisé par les étapes de :
 - 35 (1) polymérisation d'un monomère de diène conjugué en utilisant un catalyseur préparé par un procédé dans lequel un composé contenant un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide, un composé d'hydrure d'organoaluminium, une base de Lewis et un composé contenant un halogène, sont mis à réagir dans cet ordre séquentiel, à condition qu'une partie du monomère de diène conjugué soit mise à réagir dans n'importe lequel des stades réactionnels avant la réaction du composé contenant un halogène, pour obtenir un polymère de diène conjugué vivant, et ensuite
 - 40 (2) réaction du polymère de diène conjugué vivant avec au moins un composé modificateur choisi parmi les aminocétones N-substituées, les aminothiocétones N-substituées, les aminoaldéhydes N-substitués, les aminothioaldéhydes N-substitués et les composés comportant une liaison C(=M)-N< dans les molécules où M est un atome d'oxygène ou un atome de soufre.
- 45 10. Procédé de production selon la revendication 8 ou 9 dans lequel le composé contenant un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide est un sel d'un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide.
- 50 11. Procédé de production selon la revendication 10 dans lequel le sel d'un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide est un sel d'acide organique.
12. Procédé de production selon la revendication 11 dans lequel le sel d'acide organique est un sel d'acide carboxylique.
- 55 13. Procédé de production selon la revendication 12 dans lequel l'acide carboxylique comporte au moins 5 atomes de carbone.
14. Procédé de production selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 13 dans lequel un acide carboxylique libre

est utilisé en combinaison avec le composé contenant un élément des terres rares du type lanthanide.

15. Procédé de production selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 14 dans lequel le composé modificateur est au moins un composé choisi parmi les aminocétones N-substituées et les lactames N-substitués.

5 16. Procédé de production selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 15 dans lequel le polymère de diène conjugué est du polybutadiène.

10 17. Composition à base de caoutchouc comprenant au moins 20% en poids du polymère de diène conjugué modifié selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7.

15 18. Composition à base de caoutchouc selon la revendication 17, comprenant au moins 20% en poids du polymère de diène conjugué modifié et pas plus de 80% en poids d'au moins un caoutchouc choisi parmi le caoutchouc naturel, un caoutchouc synthétique à base d'isoprène, un caoutchouc à base d'un copolymère de styrène et de butadiène, un caoutchouc à base de *cis*-1,4-polybutadiène, un caoutchouc à base d'un copolymère diénique d'éthylène et de propylène, un caoutchouc à base d'un copolymère d'acrylonitrile et de butadiène, un caoutchouc à base de chloroprène et un butylcaoutchouc halogéné.

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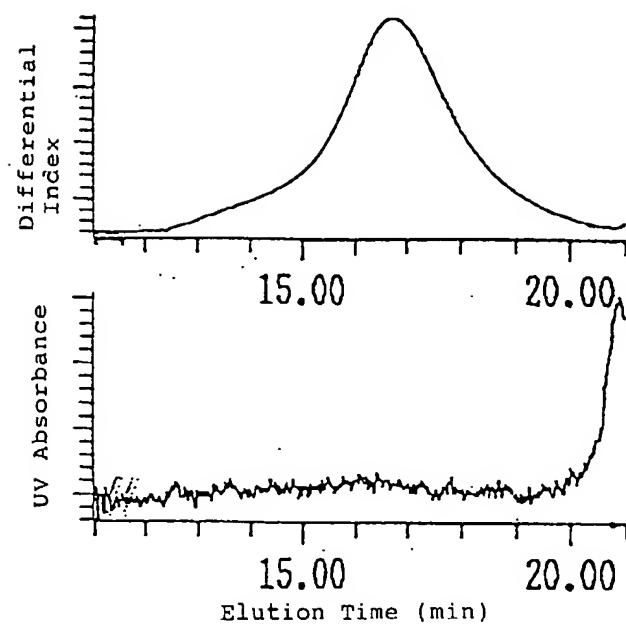


Fig. 1

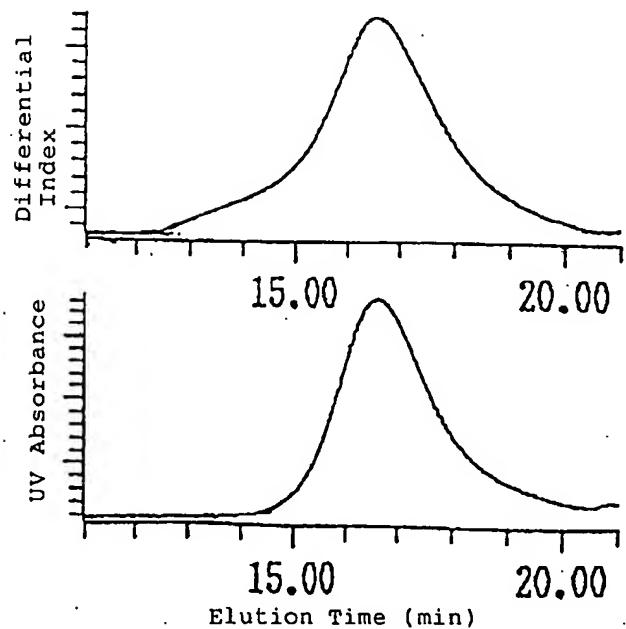


Fig. 2

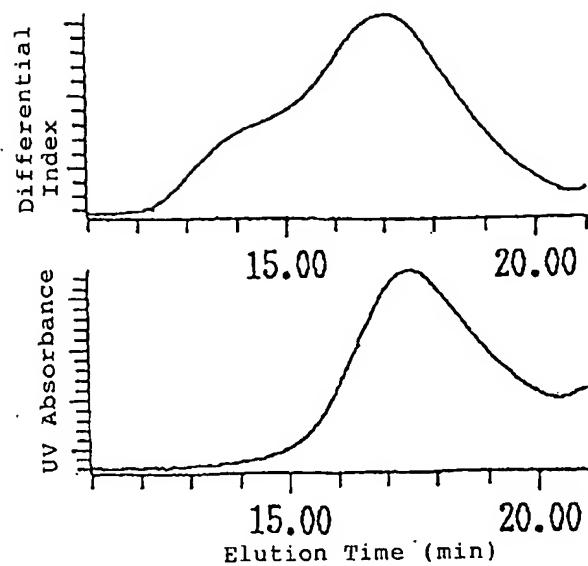


Fig. 3

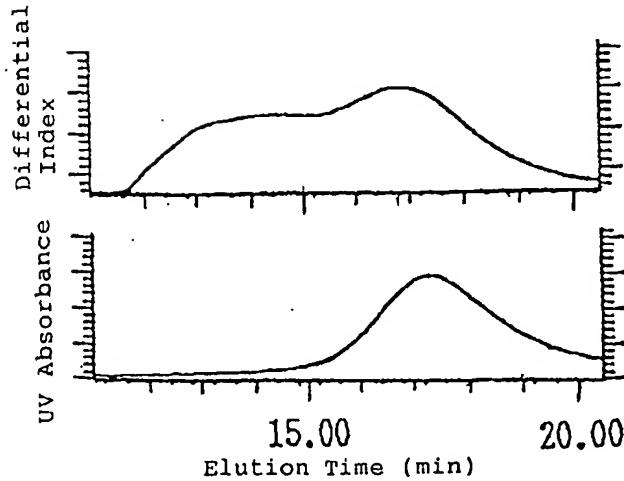


Fig. 4